BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

Fellow-Citizens of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina.

Your kind partiality in assigning me the position as your representative, imposes on me the pleasant duty of returning you my grateful acknowledgements for the distinguished favor, at the same time an account of the humble part I bore in the counsels of the recent session of Congress.

After having determined to become a candidate I felt it my duty to make known to you my views on the all-important and absorbing subject of the war, which was then and is still convulsing the country from its centre to its circumference—a condition to be deplored by all good men without regard to geographical position.

As was predicted by me, much of the time of Congress was occupied in devising the best means of prosecuting the war, without much thought or action on the subject of peace, save a manifesto issued by that body, which I will hereafter notice. I introduced a series of resolutions looking to peace by negotiation, which I beg leave to call your attention to that you may judge whether or not I have acted in good faith towards you on that subject. On a motion to lay them on the table they received a vote of about one third of the House; also a series of resolutions concerning the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and declaring the supremacy of the civil over the military law, which I also desire to call your attention to. These resolutions will be found below.

Congress passed laws increasing the pay of the privates in the army from eleven to eighteen dollars per month; also a bill granting wounded and sick officers transportation free of charge. I advocated and voted for both bills. The tax law occupied much of the time of Congress and was improved in its general features; but that part of it imposing a tax of one hundred per cent. on all five dollar bills of the old issue after the first of January, 1865, did not meet my approbation. It was repudiation in all its naked deformity.—Unfortunately our government has, in its childhood, become famous for a want of honesty and good faith towards its subjects. The history of governments affords no parallel in which so much abuse of power and bad faith have been practiced in so short a time. Honesty and good faith is as essential to the success of a nation as an individual—a want of it is a blight and mildew upon the character of either.

Another law was passed by Congress that I refer to with feelings of shame and mortification. It was a law authorizing the government to engage in the manufacture of whisky for the use of the army. It might with much more propriety be styled a law to starve the helpless and innocent women and children to provide whisky for the officials. The law is a reproach to us as a nation. In our diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers we will no doubt be recognised in future as the whisky Confederacy. There is enough spirituous liquors in the city of Richmond to meet the demands of the army for the next twelve months. The government is authorized to impress the stock, meat and corn from its subjects, but not a word has been said about impressing whisky for the army. The staff of life must be converted into a liquid poison to satisfy the depraved appetites of drunken officials, both civil and military.

In the preceding part of my letter I alluded to a manifesto issued by the late Congress—a sort of second edition to the Southern Address that preceded it. The phraseology of the document is so vague and indefinite, and crouched in such general terms, that it is susceptible of as many constructions as the chameleon is of hues. It was concocted in secret session; hence I am not at liberty to give the particulars on the subject. I think it better calculated to excite the ridicule than respect of those for whom it seems to have been intended. The idea of ignoring justice at the hands of our enemies and appealing to England and France for sympathy or material aid is, in my opinion, simply an absurdity. Their sympathy for us or others extends not beyond their pecuniary and national aggrandizement.—When they interpose in our behalf it will be for the lion's share of the spoils. Maximillian no doubt stands ready to take us under the wing of his power; and I should not be surprised that in less than one year from to-day you will hear annexation to Mexico discussed as a grave and important measure.

Fellow-citizens, I might here conclude but for a stupid, malicious and infamous falsehood preferred against me, as your representative, by the Editor of the *Conservative*—a paper published in the city of Raleigh, a wolf in sheep's clothing—said to be the peculiar friend and organ of Gov. Vance. I pronounce it not only a slander upon me, but a libel on you who so generously bestowed your sufferages on me. It is to you, and not to such characters as the Editor of the *Conservative*, that I look for justice—men who have not been stooped in the cespool of partizan politics.

That you may be the judge between me and my columniator, I will give you his remarks:

"1st. If we abolish the present State Government, take the hard oaths required by Lincoln as a condition of his protection, emancipation of slaves and all, if we are so degraded as to do all this in order to obtain peace, that would not be "subjugation." Yet Dr. Leach, of Johnston, will take all these things provided he can get peace.

2d. Reconstruction on any other terms, adopted with our consent, would not be "subjugation." But we understand Dr. Leach to admit that we will not hesitate to swallow any terms whatever short of subjugation."

What I said on the subject was before a full house and crowded gallery, and if any one present will endorse the truth of the charge I will then plead guilty; otherwise the veracious Editor stands committed not only of falsehood but infamy. Had we more of truth, justice and patriotism, and less of falsehood, calumny, prejudice and partizan feelings, our condition would be infinitely improved both in a civil and military point of view. At home and abroad, we have but little to hope for upon the score of justice or humanity, while the destiny of our bleeding country is in the hands and under the control of those who inaugurated the war or their abettors. Our only hope of deliverance from the hands of the spoilers is in the Conservative principle; and here, my fellow-citizens, let me entreat you not to be deceived by the loud professions of love for you; let not the serpent beguile you as it did our mother Eve in the garden of Eden. The tree will be known by its fruit. Remember that we are now reaping the bitter fruits of the Syrian songs of bankrupt politicians and partizan editors. They have spread the pall of death and mourning o'er the land, and like the horse-leech still their cry is blood. Insatiate Monsters! They now have more blood than brains in their composition and are unsafe custodians of the people's rights.

Submission and reconstruction seem to be regarded by some as synonymous terms. I am neither or for either. Whatever may be for the future good of the country, I am clearly of the opinion that a separate political existence would be most conducive to the present good both of the North and South. To attempt to form a government out of such materials as now wield the destiny of our country would be an absurdity that would put a Hindoo to the blush. It would not only be a moral but a physical impossibility to live under a government constructed out of such corrupt materials. The offspring of such parents would be either still-born or so sickly that it would take every original secessionist and abolitionist in the land converted into wet nurses to keep it alive, and then in less than twelve months from the birth of the child either the one or the other party would deny the paternity of the offspring and another bloody war would ensue, as did between the parties upon the issue of the little negro.

But little good can come to any until the corrupt material both North and South that inaugurated this war is worked off either by dame nature or the hand of justice. Beware of their crocodile tears! like the serpent they are endeavoring to coil themselves around your honest hearts, and thereby perpetuate the fratricidal strife between brethren of the Anglo Saxon race.

I was asked by an honorable member while defining my position and advocating peace by negotiation, if I would accept any other terms of peace than that of independence? I replied then, and tell you now, when I find independence impossible, I will accept the next best terms that I can get, just as a poor soldier would have an arm or leg amputated to save his life. God forbid that I should ever endorse the last man and last dollar principle unless from dire necessity; the idea alone is enough to freeze the blood of humanity in the heart of any christian.

But I am just here met with the grave question by the Destructives, will you break up the government, disband the army, hoist the floodgates of abolitionism and fanaticism, have our homes desolated by rapine and plunder? By no means, gentlemen; but would exhort our brave soldiers to dispute every inch of ground as they are now doing, and at the same time would advise, yea, would exhort you who were the occasion of this bloody strife and who have kept aloof from the danger, toils and hardships of a soldier's life, to take your stand as high privates by the side of those who have won imperishable fame upon the bloody battle fields, and leave the subject of peace to patriots and statesmen, men who can rise above the petty feelings of the partizan. Then our cause will be crowned with a just, permanent and lasting peace, and you permitted to return to your homes to cheer the hearts and wipe away the tears of grief and sorrow from the furrowed cheeks of the care-worn matron and fatherless children.

Your obedient servant,

J. T. LEACH.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF PEACE.

WHEREAS, The unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States from time to time upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wisest statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and inalienable. Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the delegations from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal government, preliminary to negotiations for peace upon State sovereignty and independence, and that said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal government upon the subject.

Resolved, That should the peace-making power of the Federal government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing Commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he also be requested to notify the Executives of the several States of the fact, and ask their co operation by appointing commissioners, either by the Legislature or Convention, to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with Commissioners appointed by the Federal government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity, and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, and dearest at all times to free men, we desire to be let alone—we ask no man's property—we fight not for conquest, but for our rights: the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That such terms of peace as are agreed to by the Commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE SUPREMACY OF THE CIVIL OVER THE MILITARY LAW.

WHEREAS, The preamble to the Constitution of the Confederate States declares the purpose for which the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, entered the federal compact, and that any violation of the terms is an outrage upon the rights of the States, subversive of justice, and a flagrant usurpation of power by Congress; and whereas, the delegation of power to the President by the Congress, under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, finds no sanction in the Constitution, is unjust, oppressive and subversive of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; therefore—

Resolved, That the Congress had no right under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to authorize the President to arrest, imprison and condemn the citizens of the Confederate States, without due process of law, as laid down in article 1, section 10 of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That treason as laid down in article 3, section 3, of the Confederate Constitution, is clearly defined, and the punishment annexed is applicable only to the crime of levying war against the Confederate States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and that Congress, and not the President, has the right to declare the punishment of treason.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, a I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c.,

J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-dawtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-dltw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June 20-d&w2w*

Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and old't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Chatham County.—Mr. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-d2aw&wtd

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&wlm Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A

June 14-daw1july

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15¼ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.

June 19 d1t&w3t

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,

June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
Goldsboro', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

J. C. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

Business Notice.—The expense attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE SPACE, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	30 00
Four days	12 00	One month	40 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	60 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less counts a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2D, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins
6,000 lbs Cotton and Woolen Rags
300 Shoe Knives
100 Butcher Knives
1 new Feather Bed
1 lot of Bed Quilts
lot of large Tin Cans
1 set Single Harness
1 superior Eight Day Clock
1 fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe
1 fine Top Buggy and Pole
1 lot of Bar Iron
Rice and Tobacco
1 lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots
Hooks and Eyes
Watches
1,000 lbs Ivory Black
lot of Spun Cotton

Blackberry Wine, in bottles and by the gallon—a superior article for medical purposes.

A lot of Corn Whisky

Apple Brandy, and many other articles not enumerated. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

June 28-dtd Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 300 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a brown slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. OLIVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 3 rooms 20x30 and 3 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRINGER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. E. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt ness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give references and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.

May 30 d1m

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST ONE leg and three horses in the service and is now on crutches, wants employment as clerk in some Military Department, post office, or other place where he can be useful. Apply to J. H. KIRKMAN.

June 27-6t*

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE city of Raleigh on the 1st day of July next for the purpose of collecting taxes due from Merchants for the year ending July 1st, 1864. W. H HIGH,

June 25-tJ1 Sheriff

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY, THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the

June 24 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

June 21-eod6t W. W. VASS

Treas and Sec'y.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED OR WAS STOLEN, FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 25th of June, near the Wake and Johnston county line, on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road, two large rawboned black HORSES, both showing recent marks of the harness. One very black, with full mane hanging on both sides of his neck, and tail very full and long, with a square flat rump. The other has very little mane or tail, has a sharp rump and is of a lighter color, both recently shod.

I will give the above reward, and pay all expenses, for their apprehension so that I can get them, or for their delivery to me at Warrenton, N. C.

June 29 d3t* O. R. SMITH.

Office N. C Railroad Co.,
Salem, June 23, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies P. A. STAGG,

June 24-d2aw&wtd Secy.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

The situation in Virginia and Elsewhere.

We know about as much about the condition of affairs around Petersburg and Richmond as we do of the situation beyond the Mississippi. The military says on that the wires are to Richmond via Petersburg, but that the line is monopolized by government work. This may be all true, and we suppose it is, but the public clamors to know why a few lines cannot be sent to the press. We are content to believe that Gen. Lee knows what is best and we shall be satisfied that whatever he does is right. We have had no mail for ten days and no immediate prospect. It is rumored, we don't know how truly, that some twenty-five miles of the Danville road has been torn up, and no trains are run between Petersburg and Weldon. Whether the road is commanded by the enemy or whether the damage has not been yet repaired we know not; we only know we get no mail, no papers, no telegraph, no nothing. We hope to have light relative to the situation in Virginia soon. Meantime we advise all to possess their souls in patience.

Nearer home we have raids and rumors of raids. A raiding party of the enemy it is said has actually visited Camp Vance, near Morganton, taking about one hundred and fifty prisoners at the former and stealing the bank deposits at the latter place. We suppose there is no doubt about this though we have no particulars. We also have news of expected raids on Weldon and Goldsboro.

In Georgia there has been some fighting with the advantage on our side. For particulars see telegraphic column.

Internal Improvement Appointments.

At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements held on Saturday the 29th instant, the following appointments were made:

Directors in the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company.—Lewis C. Desmond, C. R. Thomas, A. T. Jerkins, M. F. Arendell, Council Wooten, James M. Parrott, J. G. Peebles and Council Bell. William H. Oliver, State Proxy.

John Everett, John Flanner, R. S. Tucker, C. W. D. Hutchins, John Berry, C. P. Meredenhall, D. A. Davis and Wm C. Mosely, Directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Ralph Gorrell, State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. R. Littlejohn and George Little, Directors in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Dr. E. S. Crudup, State Proxy.

Geo. W. Swepson, W. W. Avery, A. M. Powell, Wm. Murphy, N. W. Woodfin, P. H. Shober, Geo. F. Davidson and B B Erwin, State Directors in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Anderson Mitchell, State Proxy, and Jas. H. Wilson, Alternate.

Joseph H. Cowan, Charles Wood and John H. Leary, Directors in the Dismal Swamp and Chesapeake Canal Company. John R. McDowell, State Proxy.

A year ago, when Gov. Vance thought he had everything his own way and that he could retain his Conservative friends and win over the Destructives, he threw L. C. Desmond, a good Conservative, overboard, and appointed Council Wooten, an original secessionist, as a Director in the A. and N. C. Railroad. Mr. Desmond was an old Director, an early friend to the work and a most estimable gentleman, and Gov. Vance was urged by his friends to re-appoint him, but he refused and put an original secessionist and a man who voted against him, in his place. But now, when he wants to make political capital and win back Conservatives whose feelings he had outraged, he appoints Mr. Desmond. He knew that Council Wooten, an original secessionist, would vote for him any way, but as Mr. Desmond was doubtful he must be "soaped." We hardly think, however, the Governor's strategy will tell, for Mr. Desmond is a man of principle, and we do not see how he can, consistent with his self-respect, vote for Vance.

The appointment of Council Wooten gave much dissatisfaction in Lenoir, and many prominent Conservatives declared they would never vote for Vance again. Vance was apprised of this and efforts were made by him and some of those who surround him to make others responsible for the appointment, but the affair was too transparent and the Conservatives in Lenoir and elsewhere began to see, then, that he was manouvering to conciliate the secessionists who had abused him and his party. But who, we ask, is responsible for the appointment of Wooten now? Governor Vance re-appoints him, though he knew that he was offensive—being a Destructive—to the Conservatives. We were astonished at the appointment two years ago, but it occasions no surprise now, as we now know that he has gone over to the secessionists.

But we have another appointment we wish to call the attention of Conservatives to. It is known that the Destructives of Burke county recently held a meeting, at which W. W. Avery, a man who bolted at Charleston and Baltimore, and is as much responsible as any other living man in the South for all the horrors of this war, reported the resolutions, made the speech and blowed for Vance generally; and now verily he gets his reward—Gov. Vance makes him a railroad Director. A small favor and a small position, it is true, but then it is known that these secessionists will take anything in the way of office, while Vance meets them half way. What, we ask the people of Burke and the West, has W. W. Avery done that he should be the recipient of favors at the hands of a Governor professing to be Conservative?

Let Conservatives be not deceived—Governor Vance is a Destructive, he has gone over and is fully converted—has passed the probationary stage, been received into full fellowship and enjoys full communion—if elected he will be their man, and the Conservative party will be a defunct concern. Every Conservative can give such a vote, for to do so would be helping to overthrow his own party and restore the original secessionists to power and patronage.

We appeal to those who profess and call themselves Conservatives to do right, let the consequences be what they may.

A writer in the *Confederate*, signing himself "Northampton," says he voted against Governor Vance two years ago, but means to vote for him now, for the reason that Vance is now perfectly satisfactory to him as an original secessionist—that is to say, two years ago he voted against him because he thought him a Conservative and in favor of peace, but now he will vote for him because he is opposed to negotiations for peace and for "fighting it out now." So it will be seen that all the sneaking original secessionists in the State support Gov. Vance, and every man professing to be a Conservative who votes for him will vote for the success of the original secession party and thus endorse all its poisonous, pernicious and infamous doctrines. Secession and abolition have ruined a prosperous and happy people, and he who now votes to elevate or justify either votes to sanctify and approve all the horrors they have brought on. Gov. Vance is the acknowledged candidate of the Destructives and original Secessionists, which fact, without going further, should be enough to induce every true Conservative and every man in the State who loves civil liberty, to vote against him. He is not only the candidate of the Destructives, but if elected he will be their Governor—Conservatism will fall in North Carolina and oppressive, grinding, intolerable tyranny will be the portion of her people.

Let every Conservative vote for a man who represents his principles, and that man is W. W. Holden.

Sectarian Bigotry.

We find the following in a religious paper:

"A Christian lady sent me a note at twilight one evening, requesting me to visit the hospital and talk and pray with a dying soldier. I found him on his couch, thin, pale, with sunken eyes and cold extremities. I asked him after the welfare of his soul, for his body, it was obvious, must soon sleep in the silent prison house of death. He had never thought much of death, had never acquainted himself with God. He felt now the need of it. He gave an audible response to my prayer for his salvation, but was too feeble mentally to grasp the idea of a Saviour's love and gracious power in this extremity. Oh! how my heart was pained as I thought of the dark and fearful future of his ruined soul, his lost soul."

How dare this writer speak of the "lost soul" of a man who bravely died in defence of home, family and country, if he believe in Him who said to the thief on the cross, "Verily I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." We acknowledge not only the right but the duty of those who profess to be the disciples of Jesus to minister to and comfort our brave and afflicted soldiers, but let none dare to speak of the "lost souls" of those who have fallen in the conflict, for if the Son of Man was able to save the *thief* who suffered with him on the cross, so can he save the least of these.

We are requested to state that A. H. H. Dawson, Esq., will give a lecture at Warrenton on Saturday next, and one at the Common's Hall, in this city, next Monday night, for the benefit of the Kentucky soldiers

[From the N. C. Standard of January 20, 1864.]

The Fayetteville Observer and the proposition to call a State Convention.

The *Observer* seems to be really daft on the subject of a Convention. It speaks of the proposition which has been made by some of our best citizens to call a State Convention, as "*A New Hartford Convention*"—and labors to show that the same infamy will attach to a State Convention called by our people which attached to that body of Federalists. What nonsense and folly!—what an insult to the people of North Carolina!—what abject submission, proffered in advance, to any and every aggression on State rights and the liberties of our people which may be made by the central government! We tell the *Observer* that North Carolina is a free and independent State. "It is so nominated in the bond." She has a right to call a Convention and to hold it, without being responsible for so doing to any power on earth.

What she will do in that Convention is a matter for her own people to determine; and whatever she may do will be just and honorable—and no true son of hers will say to the contrary.

We believe that if the war should be continued twelve months longer negro slavery will be utterly and finally destroyed in these States, and that it will be impossible to re-establish the institution. Its sudden destruction would involve the whole social structure in ruin. We believe that by the end of the period mentioned the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, by the very force of circumstances, to say nothing of the aggressive disposition and purposes of the government at Richmond, will have been blotted out, or will be at the mercy of that government. We believe that peace can never be obtained as long as we contend for Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia; and that, in all probability, it can be obtained only by the sovereign States co-operating with the common government. We are, therefore, for a Convention, and for a co-operation with our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations may be commenced. It is not for us to say what such a Convention should do; but we may be sure it would omit no proper steps to secure peace, and meanwhile to protect the State against the encroachments of arbitrary power. It would see to it that the proud head of the State was bowed to no despot. It would insist that the civil law should prevail in all cases; and being in existence, if not constantly in session, it would have the right to speak and act for the State as a sovereign, and to demand that the Congress and the military power should respect the civil law and the inalienable rights of our people. It could appoint Commissioners to treat for peace, just as State Commissioners assembled at Washington in 1-61, to devise a plan for harmonizing the federal Union; and any terms or treaty of peace that might be agreed upon could be laid before the two governments. Is there any treason in these propositions? We think not. Are they unnatural or unreasonable? We think not. We wish, first, to save human life and prevent the impoverishment and ruin of our people; secondly, to prevent the sudden abolition of slavery, the blighting effects of which would be seen on this continent for generations; and thirdly, to prevent the extinction of the State sovereignties, which, if it should take place, would reduce us to the condition of territorial dependents on the favor of some great central, despotic government. But why elect delegates to a Convention now? Because the State may be so occupied by the enemy as to render the election, at some future day, of a majority of the number of delegates authorized, impossible; and because the sooner the delegates can be in their seats the greater will be the certainty that innovations and usurpations by the common government will be checked, and the greater the prospect of an early and honorable peace. North-Carolina is true, and will be true to the Confederate government as it was formed, in its integrity and purity; but she would not be bound by a government which had lost its original character, and been perverted to despotic purposes against her own rights and the rights and liberties of her citizens.

It is not true, as charged by the *Observer* and others, that the object of the Convention is to secede from the Confederacy, or reconstruct the old government, or humble the State at the feet of Mr. Lincoln. The object is to preserve the government by confining it to its constitutional powers, and to co-operate with it, if such co-operation be practicable, in obtaining peace. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possess sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. Such a body could not only greatly relieve the two departments of the government of the heavy responsibilities devolved upon them, but it could do things in aid of the common cause which they cannot. If *the people* cannot be trusted in Convention, who can? If we have reached a point in this revolution at which it is dangerous, or not allowable to trust the people in their sovereign capacity, we may well pause, and endeavor, if possible, to anticipate the consequences. A Convention, for example, could invite the government, "The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* would silence our Judges, shut the press, deprive our people of the freedom of speech and destroy personal liberty: we cannot submit to it, but we will use it, as faithful co-workers in a common cause first every constitutional act of the government is promptly enforced. If you need more power, look to us for it, but do not usurp doubtful, or exercise despotic power." Or, "You have already destroyed our militia system, which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution; and now you propose to conscript all our white males from seventeen to fifty. We cannot submit to that, but we will keep our full quota of men in the field. We are also best judges of our own wants. We can spare you certain portions of our fighting men better than we can others; and we cannot consent to any system which leaves our people at home to the danger of starvation." Or, "We cannot spare the precious grain to be distilled into whiskey; but if you *must* have the article, we will furnish you all we can from abroad." Or, "We can arrest and keep in the ranks our own conscripts and deserters. We do not want Confederate troops in our midst for that purpose." These are some of the many things which a Convention might do, and the cause, instead of being injured, would be promoted by it. But, whatever may happen, it must be borne in mind that we are contending, not for a separate or independent despotism, but for independence *and liberty*. In the language of Gov. Graham, in the State Convention, "our people are resolved to be independent and free, not only in the *end* but in the *means*; they are resolved, not only to be freemen at the termination of the contest, *but they will not surrender their liberties during its progress*." All history is full of the lesson that power once obtained, no matter by what means, is never yielded without a struggle. If we should emerge from this contest the slaves of our rulers, slaves we will remain, until by some great civil convulsion the rights of freemen shall be again asserted and established. A Convention could protect life, liberty and property against assaults from all quarters, as no other State authority is capable of doing; and it could provide for preserving the very existence of the State, in emergencies that may arise in the progress of the war.

The best friend to the Confederate government is he who submits to its authority, and labors to confine it to its constitutional limitations, and the worst enemy to the government, to the South, and to the cause of liberty, is he who seeks to exalt that government above the States, to enlarge its powers, and to render the judiciary and the freedom of speech and of the press dependent on the mere will of those who have been called to administer its affairs.

The *Observer* and other papers, whose object seems to be to draw Confederate troops to this State for the purpose of overawing our people, charge that a great "agitation" is designed by the friends of a Convention, and that the Confederate cause is to be compromised thereby. This charge, like the others, is false. Our people are concerned and anxious, but they are neither agitated nor desperate. They are calm, collected, patient, firm, determined. They meditate no act of revolution, no breach of faith. If the common government does not yet know and appreciate them, it may be their misfortune, but it is not their fault. If we could reach the ear of that government, or if it would deign to listen to us, we would warn it in the most earnest and solemn terms *to let our people alone, and not to lift the sword or bayonet against them*. They have exposed their bosoms for nearly three years to the bayonets of the common enemy—they have poured out their blood and their treasure like water to maintain that government in its place in Richmond, and to achieve if possible, a common independence; and it would be a sad spectacle, after all this to see the arms of their own brethren turned against them, simply because they may assemble in public meeting and request the Governor to take steps to call a State Convention. Was South Carolina stricken down—was even one of her citizens arrested, when she called a Convention for the avowed purpose of seceding from the Union? No. Was Mr. Davis arrested when he delivered his valedictory in the American Senate, and declared that he would return to his State and take part in the movement to dissolve the Union? No, he went forth, and no man laid hands upon him. Let North Carolina alone. She does not propose in this crisis to follow the example of either South Carolina or Mr. Davis; but she *has* the right, if she chooses to exercise it after nearly three years of wasting war, to sit as a sovereign to protect her own liberties against the encroachments of her own agent, and to see if something cannot be done towards obtaining an honorable peace. One rash or violent act by the military power might lead to the most calamitous consequences to us all. Our people may be persuaded but not coerced. They will say nothing and do nothing which may justly provoke a conflict, and if a conflict should take place the responsibility for it will not rest on them.

"We speak as unto wise men; let them hear."

The *Observer* may continue its violent course—it may denounce the *Standard* as much as it pleases, and charge those of our people who are for a Convention with being Hartford Conventionists and traitors; but we tell that paper that it will find itself in the end more mistaken on this subject than it was in relation to the recent Congressional elections. We are thoroughly informed as to public opinion in this State, and as to the opinion of our soldiers in the field; and we do not hesitate to say that we are behind the people and behind our soldiers in the views we have from time to time expressed in this paper. We are not deceived—we know what we say to be true; and the elections next August will sustain these views by an immense majority.

GEN. LONGSTREET—THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—The Columbia *Guardian* of the 27th, says:

Lieut. Gen. Longstreet spent last night in our city. We do not know how long he will remain but our citizens would take great pleasure in seeing this renowned chieftain. We hope it will not be long before the country will again have his valuable services.

The General has seen a dispatch from General Lee, later than anything we have received, announcing that Grant's left wing had advanced upon the Weldon road near Petersburg. That Gen. Mahone had attacked them and driven them out of their first line of entrenchments into their second, capturing four pieces of artillery, several stands of colors, a large quantity of small arms and 1600 prisoners.

The General thinks the accounts of the force of the enemy engaged on the Danville road very much exaggerated. That Gen Lee speaks of a cavalry column of the enemy having set out on a raid from Grant's army, and he thinks this is the column referred to.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says: Eighty-four shots have been fired at the city since our last report. Saturday evening Sullivan's Island batteries opened on Gregg, firing some eighty-six shots. The latter replied, but closed after firing some thirty-six shells.

A three hundred pounder Parrott was opened upon Fort Sumter, Saturday, from the Middle Battery, also two thirty pounder Parrotts, the fire being directed against the South gorge and North walls of the fort. Battery Wagner also fired a few shots at Fort Johnson, doing no damage.

The enemy continue to shell Secessionville and Legareville from their batteries on Folly Island.

The Steamer *Boston* got aground near Castle Pinkney Sunday. The enemy opened a brisk fire upon her, but did not succeed in injuring the steamer.

A transport, with troops aboard, came into Folly Island Sunday evening, and landed them on Folly Island.

No change in the fleet is reported.

We have received a copy of the Roanoke *Cresset*, which paper has been resumed at Plymouth by Mr. Goelett, the proprietor. We wish him a gay time and hope he will be able to keep the Yankees out of Roanoke river.

Severe but Just.

The Congress that has just adjourned has thwarted the purposes of President Davis, Gov. Vance and others to extend the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the country applauds its moral courage and devotion to civil liberty.

We have had enough of tyranny and in God's name let the people, who are the only sovereigns in this country, compel their rulers to observe the written Constitution. We copy the following excellent remarks from the Charleston *Mercury*:

THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The second Congress of the Confederate States is a decided improvement on the first. It has just closed its first session, and vindicated its independence and wisdom in three remarkable measures of policy—1. It has refused to continue the Act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. 2. It has refused to increase the President's salary, or to give him two thousand dollars of it in gold: and 3. It has compelled the resignation of a Cabinet Minister, by the exercise of its legitimate powers. We propose to make a few observations upon each of these measures of policy.

And first, of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The President sent a response to Congress, insisting on the necessity of continuing the suspension. The question has been discussed in the Legislatures of several States, in Congress, and before the Judiciary in Richmond, and in other parts of the Confederacy. The result is that Congress refuses to continue the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the act itself expires thirty days after the adjournment of Congress.

We look upon this result, as a signal triumph of liberty over despotism—of the popular free will over the arbitrary tendencies of the Confederate Government. If the act had limited the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the cases contemplated by the Constitution, no one would have objected; but the occasion was used to make the Executive omnipotent and irresponsible for any arrest. It is a sad reality, that here, when our Confederacy is but three years old, we are compelled to wrest from our new Government the very liberties we broke up the United States Government to vindicate and establish. Instead of a faithful observance of the Constitution, there has been a steady and continual effort on the part of the Administration, to set aside and destroy it. The personal liberty of the citizens has been outraged, by requiring of him passports, from one part of a State to another, not within the military lines of our armies, and a whole batch of officers has been created to enforce this military surveillance—called Provost Marshals—without any law whatever to authorize it; and to complete the tyranny, the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, by which any citizen might be seized and cast into prison by the Executive, without any cause shown whatever, and be kept there by him as long as he pleased, without release or trial. This last stride to despotic power called forth the indignant protests of the great States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina. If the Constitution authorized it—the Constitution was a farce; for to talk of a free Government by its own terms of organization, providing for its absorption into a despotism, is a hideous political absurdity.—But the most extraordinary feature of the whole usurpation, was that the Executive was the chief actor in producing it. As it clothed him with arbitrary power over the person of the citizen, and made him a despot, one might have supposed that he would have appeared as little as possible in such a transaction—that he would have left it exclusively to the Congress, in which by the Constitution the whole legislative power of the Confederacy is vested, to pass a law so greatly adding to his powers, and so vastly increasing his responsibilities. And when, too, several States of the Confederacy had denounced the measure as unconstitutional—to pause, to forbear, to grasp questionable powers, would be the impulse expected. But our President did not look upon matters in this light. He sought the power. He brought the whole force of the Executive to bear on the legislative department. By messages to Congress, and all those other appliances which are so well understood in Washington, he tried to hold on to the power conferred upon him by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He failed. The people and the Constitution triumphed, and, in twenty days' time, we have again the guarantees for the personal liberty of the citizen which the Constitution provides. We honor the Congress for the vindication of rightful independence, and its fidelity to the Constitution.

The frank, manly, straight-forward Circular of Hon. J. T. Leach in this paper, will be read with much interest. Dr. Leach and Mr. Holden occupy the same ground relative to peace, and we do not hesitate to endorse them. Dr. Leach disposes of the recent attack of Vance's mouthpiece, the *Conservative*, and it is to be hoped the castigation will cause it to be more discreet in future. According to the "organ" a question of veracity has been raised between Dr. Leach and the Governor relative to certain resolutions, from which we expect to hear, more in a few days.

Chatham two to one for Mr. Holden.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

GROVE, June 26th.

"Inclosed you will find $5 for which send me *Weekly Progress*. The people here are all right, and Holden will get two-thirds of the votes polled in our county. I have been taking the *Standard* but Mr. Holden will be Governor soon and have something else to do."

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. N. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Virginia.

WILMINGTON, June 29.—The *Journal* has received the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th from a private source. It reports the enemy on the 27th on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad near Brick House, about seven miles south of Petersburg.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Enquirer*:

PETERSBURG, June 28.—No fighting and both armies reported to-day.

Scouts say Grant told his men the fighting had ended and the siege of Richmond had begun.

PETERSBURG, June 28.—All quiet yesterday and to-day save heavy cannonading awhile this morning on our centre—result unknown. There was a severe cavalry fight near Nottoway C. H. on Thursday between Wilcox and Dearing's men. It continued from two o'clock until dark. The enemy retreated under cover of the darkness. Thirty-three prisoners were captured and brought in. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss small. Wilcox was stealing fresh horses and shooting his jaded ones. Our men report the road strewn with them. The damage done the Southside Railroad was very great.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 26.—*Secretary of War*—Sir: Gen. W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemy's cavalry which advanced along the South Side R. R. and had a skirmish with them on the 23d near Dinwiddie C. H., and he next day struck their column in flank near Black and White, cutting their line in two and getting possession of the road by which they were moving towards Nottoway C. H. The road was held after an engagement, which continued from 12 M. until dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break through and rejoin his advance. He withdrew from Gen. Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungarytown and Reynolds. Gen. Lee is still following them.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 28, 9 A. M.—*Secretary of War*—Sir: Our entire loss yesterday morning was ninety-seven killed and wounded and 200 missing.

Nothing of moment has occurred to-day on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundreds or around Petersburg.

Gen. Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced yesterday to Nance's Shop and intrenched themselves. He attacked them there and drove them from their works, pursuing them until 9 p. m. to within two miles of Charles City C. H. They left their dead on the field and along the route. Great credit is due to Gen. Hampton and his command for their handsome success.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

On Friday Hagood's brigade was thrown forward as skirmishers and nearly 400 captured.

LYNCHBURG, June 25.—Advices from our forces on Thursday, five miles beyond Salem, on the New Castle Road, say that Hunter's army came so near being captured that their escape is due only to delay in delivering orders. The enemy were so hard pressed that they destroyed their ammunition train one mile long. Our informant saw it blown up. A portion of our forces are reported to have taken a large wagon train and a number of prisoners. The enemy in their retreat destroyed Botetourt Woolen factory in Roanoke county.

From North Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 28.—Severe punishment was inflicted on the enemy yesterday by Gens. Hardee and Loring, which rendered them very quiet to-day. One of our officers in authority called to the Yankee commander that as an act of humanity we would cease firing to give them time to carry off their wounded as they were in danger of being burnt alive after the action which resulted in frightful loss to the enemy. In front of Cleburne's Division they lost over one thousand alone; while in Cheatham's front it was much greater. Our loss was less than on the same day when skirmishing; one hundred and fifty will cover it. Walker's Division skirmished with great heroism, nine out of eleven men being bayoneted in the rifle-pits, while their officers actually cut down the enemy with sabres. Two of our officers from the same pits came in with bayonet wounds, while their clothes were perfectly perforated.

A Sergeant of Jackson's brigade seized a shell with the fuse was lighted and threw it from the pit in which it fell. He was promoted on the field by Gen Jackson to a Lieutenant, but he modestly declined it. Sergeant W. J. Waltha, Co. I, 29th Tennessee regiment, Vaughn's brigade, leaped over the breastworks and seized a standard presented by Gen. Buford to the 29th Illinois Regiment and wrested it from its bearer and brought it triumphantly to camp, for which daring act Gen. Hardee promoted it to the gallant Sergeant. On it was inscribed "Belmont, Union City and Stone river."

The enemy made a desperate attempt to take Kenesaw mountain. They attacked our works in columns of picked troops, the heroes of Missionary Ridge, but Gen. Loring's corps drove them back with loss, estimated at twenty-five hundred.

Raid in Western North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO', June 29.—On Monday a raiding party of Yankees or tories, under Col. Quirk, from 300 to 400 strong, entered Morganton, at the head of the Western N. C. R. R., and captured some reserves, robbed the banks and destroyed a train of cars. The banks is supposed to have had a large sum on hand. These raiders crossed to have come from East Tennessee.

Kautz's raiders have gone to Grant. They crossed the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad near Belfield.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I AM PREPARED TO SELL, AT COST, TO ANY OF the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon will communicate with me. THOS. D. HOGG,
June 30-4t Major & C. S.

All papers in the State will copy four times and send bills to me, with copy of paper containing the advertisement.

$2000 N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY THE ABOVE amount of Notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us. We will pay the highest market price either in Gold or new issue.
June 30 2t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Commission Merchants.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence August 2d, and continue twenty weeks. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES.
June 30 1t

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We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.